

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1971

## Sharp Rise in Enemy Infiltration in April Is Expected by U.S.

By WILLIAM BEECHER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Intelligence projections of the fact it takes three months to fract the infiltration flow into South Vietnam, based primarily on aerial reconnaissance of the lengthy route from North Vietnam through Laos, and into

on reports of men strung out along the southernmost reaches of the route. It is estimated that if it takes three months to fract the infiltration flow into South Vietnam, under heavy pounding from the air.

Questions on Offensive

In view of the heavy flow of weapons and ammunition over the last six months—solders are expected to enter double the rate in the same period a year ago—some an-high-ranking officer, "then make much difference militarily

over whether another enemy offen-

sive is being prepared.

But most senior military sources say that planners insist it is too early to tell. They say there is fragmentary evidence to suggest a

boda's ports to North Vietnam over whether to mese shipping could deal a level. In a few instances two weaker units have been combined. Supplies of rockets, mortars, small-arms ammunition and machine guns have been much higher than required by existing units, these sources say, as long as American air strikes continue along the Ho Chi Minh both to compensate for recent captures of large caches and presumably to preserve the possibility of a big offensive.

On the Laotian situation, Administration planners say that pressure in the United States to get out as quickly as possible, regardless of South Vietnam's military capability. "If the higher rate of infiltration should continue for the next few months," said one munisitied forces should not trail the make-up of the Gov-ernment there and the amount of territory controlled by Com-munist forces should not

cent of their normal 450-man complement. In a few instances two weaker units have been combined. Supplies of rockets, mortars, small-arms ammunition and machine guns have been much higher than required by existing units, these sources say, as long as American air strikes continue along the Ho Chi Minh both to compensate for recent captures of large caches and presumably to preserve the possibility of a big offensive.

Pentagon and State Department sources say that North Vietnam has allowed its troops to fall for many months to the point where many North Vietnamese battalions are at roughly 50 per-